

**Marginal Column**  
By **SENY LAQUINER**

FOR some months now there have been strains in the relations between the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, founded in Moscow in 1941 (and deceased in the same city without funeral services in 1944) would seem to have revived in one form or another. Now in Warsaw Professor Berl Mark, a Polish-Jewish Communist leader, told a meeting at the Yiddish State Theatre on July 18 that the recent conference against German rearmament in Paris had been a historic event in that it broke for the first time through the boycott of Jewish Communists and put an end to their isolation. Professor Mark continued: "The unity achieved in Paris has only been the first stage. We will continue to fight until we have furthered the cause of Jewish unity and one had not to wait there. There was a time after the war when we participated in the World Jewish Congress in Switzerland, but there the bulkheads were the Goldmanns and we were naturally in opposition. Now for the first time a World Jewish Conference has met where we are not the opposition."

IT was fairly obvious even prior to the Paris conference that an attempt was afoot to establish a new Communist sponsored "front organization" for world Jewry and one had not to wait there for Mark's announcement that "we have further aims." But the difficulties facing the organizers of this new "front" should not be underrated. In the first place the new project does not provide for the participation of Soviet Jewry. Mark and his comrades in a difficult position indeed. How are they to explain the absence of Soviet Jewry from the first point of view for the boycott of the World Jewish Congress "dominated by the Goldmanns." But why should Soviet Jewry not participate in a movement dominated by Communists from the East European countries? We may know the answer, but Professor Mark will have a difficult time finding one.

THERE is a second obstacle, no less formidable. In order to establish a new Jewish "front," to enlist Jewish communities and parties in the support of certain aspects of Communist policy, must obtain at least temporary "standings" of the past, stressing the paramount importance of the struggle for world peace in which men and women of all persuasions participate without distinction of race, faith, political opinion—and so on. Jewish Communist leaders, however, while admitting that indeed is the only correct approach to their aims, are temperamentally incapable of engaging on that line for any length of time. "Frayds" may refrain from attacking Eisenhower but the Warsaw Radio in its Yiddish broadcasts or the Russian Jewish Communist feel an inner compulsion to carry on the fight against the Zionist quibblers, the Jewish warmongers of the past, and in effect everybody that does not recognize their lead.

BUT the present campaign will promote some contact between Jewish communities in the West and East, whether the Marks like it or not—just as in 1941-42. If Mark speaks about "cultural exchange," he means that Jewish Communist leaders from Eastern Europe should be given all facilities to make political propaganda among Jews in the West. As for the Jewish leaders from the West, well, they needn't really come in touch with the Jews from the other side; it will be enough if they meet the official Communist spokesmen. This may be to show a minimum of good will, the Marks must permit some contact and the enforced isolation of East European Jewry will at least partly be broken. These arguments are used by some Jewish observers in the West who believe that the most recent Communist overtures should not be rejected out of hand; for though the new project is of course scheduled to make a new world Jewish "front" obviously only in the beginning and as there is no certainty whether and in what way they will be followed up, it is far too early to probe the validity of their optimism.

London, August.

**Airliner was Riddled With Machinegun Fire**

The first reports received from the members of the Israeli commission of inquiry which investigated the scene of the air disaster are most disquieting and add gravity to the barbarous character of the outrage.

**Khrushchev Expresses Regret to Avidar**

MOSCOW, Monday (UP).—Nikita Khrushchev was understood to have expressed regret to the Israeli Ambassador here today over Bulgaria's downing of the El Al airliner last week.

The Israeli Ambassador, Aluf Yosef Avidar, was among a group of envoys with whom Mr. Khrushchev, Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov conversed privately today during a Swiss Legation reception.

**Canada to Protest Bulgarian Shooting**

NEW YORK, Monday (INA).—Canada will lodge a formal protest with Bulgaria over the El Al airliner incident, according to a Canadian Press dispatch from Ottawa today. It said that details of the crash, in which four Canadians died, are being awaited in Ottawa from the British Legation in Sofia.

The Ottawa Government is taking an active interest in the crash. Three of the Canadians killed were Mrs. Sarah Meydeck and her two daughters, and the fourth was Max Altman. Mrs. Altman was en route to Israel to see her mother for the first time in 35 years.

The plane crash is still big news in nearly all papers. The Ottawa Herald-Tribune again carried an editorial under the headline "Protests to Bulgaria," emphasizing the "piracy" and calling the event "an ugly record of the Communist government."

**Bulgarian Red Cross Promised to Aid**

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The Bulgarian Red Cross will extend all possible help to the Israeli mission to aid the crash victims, said a telegram despatched last Thursday by the Bulgarian Red Cross to the Red Cross Centre in Israel. The cable was signed by Mr. Gostofinov.

**Fossil of Reptile, 100 Million Years Old, Found in Negev**

The fossil of a 100,000,000-year-old, still unidentified reptile of the Sauris family has been found in the Central Negev, south of the Great Circle, embedded in cretaceous rock. The fossil, which is about one metre long, was accidentally discovered by a workman of the phosphate mining company and has been left in its position under guard pending the arrival of an expert from the Geological Institute in Jerusalem.

No cooperation on the part of the Bulgarian authorities was forthcoming of a kind to facilitate the establishment of the full facts: only three of the Israeli team of six were permitted to enter Bulgaria; they were allowed to stay only six hours; the Bulgarian officers accompanying them were uncommunicative and entirely unwilling to impart even such information as must have been within their knowledge; no interrogation of Bulgarian eye-witnesses was allowed.

All these facts are greatly alarming, the spokesman continued. In addition the Bulgarian governmental commission which was to investigate the circumstances of the disaster has not so far seen fit to make public any of its findings. The Israeli Legation in Sofia has been instructed to demand full and immediate information on this score, the spokesman disclosed.

**Leaving for Yugoslavia**

Late last night Reuters reported from Athens that four of the team are leaving today for Yugoslavia to make investigations along the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border.

The entire group had planned to return to Israel today, but as four have now received permission to enter Yugoslavia and carry out their enquiries along the border, they are leaving today by way of Athens. Two of the four are Mr. Yael Palgi, Deputy Director of El Al, and Mr. Emanuel Zurr, director of the Technion Service in the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Arthur Lourie, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry who had flown to join the commission in Athens yesterday, later yesterday he reported to the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharet, on the findings of the commission who visited the site of the crash.

Mr. Lourie brought no photographs of the crash with him, and explained that the pictures taken were being developed, having been taken by the Bulgarian border only on Sunday afternoon.

He said that the report he would make to his superiors would be a factual one only, without any conclusions, and he refrained from giving any further information on the results of the enquiry being conducted by the Israeli mission on the scene before their investigations are completed.

**Mapai Meets Parties On Jerusalem Council**

Consultations with all political parties, except the General Zionists and Herut, were held by Mapai leaders in Jerusalem yesterday, concerning the Municipal Council coalition and majority.

**CREW OF EL-STARRED EL AL CONSTELLATION**

MOSCOW, Monday.—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Communist Party Secretary, said tonight that Russia would cooperate with the U.S. in her earth satellite programme "if it is in the interests of mankind." He was replying to reporters at a diplomatic reception here today.

President Eisenhower said on Friday that the U.S. was willing to share information resulting from cosmic ray measurements with other countries including the Soviet Union.

Mr. Khrushchev told correspondents, "I have heard something about it, but I have not read it carefully, so I cannot say anything definite. But if it is in the interests of mankind, the Soviet Union is prepared to support it."

**Mizrachi for Merger, H. Hamizrahi Divided**

Preceding the opening of the World Mizrachi Conference which includes representatives of the Mizrachi, Hapoel Hamizrachi and Women's Mizrachi organizations at Jerusalem's Edison Cinema this afternoon, the Mizrachi World Union yesterday agreed in principle to a merger with Hapoel Hamizrachi.

At their final meeting in Beit Meir, Jerusalem, the Union appointed a committee to negotiate with Hapoel Hamizrachi on the merger. The Union will request that the united body be called the Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi Organization.

In Tel Aviv, the Hapoel Hamizrachi conference continued yesterday with a prolonged discussion on the proposed merger with Mizrachi which was carried on until past midnight. Strong differences of opinion on the question were expressed by the delegates.

While opinion for and against the merger was divided among the Israeli delegates, those from the U.S. led by Rabbi Dr. I.D. Bergman and Mr. Charles Bick, expressed united opposition.

Yesterday evening 50 women delegates from the Mizrachi Women's Organization in 10 different countries opened their second world conference in Beit Meir, Mizrachi, Jerusalem. The conference, which will continue until tomorrow, will discuss the extension of the organization to other countries.

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**Soviets May Team Up with U.S. In Space Race**

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The special committee appointed by the Jerusalem Secretariat of the party to negotiate an agreement with other parties met, in turn, with representatives of Hapoel Hamizrachi, Abud Ha'avoda, the Progressives and Agudat Yisrael.

The general lines for a broad municipal coalition, under the leadership of Mapai as the party which polled the largest vote in Jerusalem, were discussed with the other constituents, and agreement was reached on some moot points, subject to ratification by their central committees.

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**Chinese Free U.S. Airmen In Prelude to Geneva Talks**

**Stassen Drafting Plan Banning H-Bombs**

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuters).—A ban on further hydrogen bomb tests and production of nuclear bombs is called for in a new disarmament plan drafted by Mr. Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's adviser on this subject. "The New York Times" reported today.

The newspaper said that Mr. Stassen hoped to overcome State Department and Defense Department objections in time to present it to the U.N. Disarmament Commission Subcommittee in New York later this month.

**CYPRUS ALERT FOR GENERAL STRIKE**

NICOSIA, Monday (Reuters).—British troops and police will stand by at the alert throughout Cyprus as the island's Greek population goes on a 24-hour general strike at midnight tonight.

**BERBER MOROCCAN KILLS ISRAELI**

TANGIER, Monday (Reuters).—A Moroccan armed with a knife went berserk in a crowd here this afternoon, killing an Israeli and three other persons, and wounding five.

**Egypt Softens Opposition to M. E. Defence Pact Sponsored by West**

CAIRO, Monday (NANA).—Col. Gamal Abdul Nasser's military regime has stopped suddenly and without any explanation its bitter campaign against the Western-sponsored Middle East Defence Pact. The Egyptians first launched their attacks early this year when Iraq and Turkey made the first move toward a Middle East defence pact by signing their controversial agreement in Baghdad.

**YUGOSLAV DEPUTIES LEAVE FOR U.S.S.R.**

BELOGRADE, Monday (Reuters).—A delegation of 17 Yugoslav parliamentarians headed by Mr. Vladimir Bakarić, Secretary of the Croatian Communist Party, left here today by plane for Moscow for a two-week visit.

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**BURNS, ISRAEL Discuss Border Security**

Outstanding points between Israel and Egypt in the draft of the Arrangement to Maintain Security Along the Demarcation Line were discussed at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday by Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Chairman of the talks being held at Km. 96, his Acting Political Adviser, Mr. John Reedman, and Mr. Yosef Tekoa, Israel delegate to the talks.

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**LEBANON INCREASES DEFENCE BUDGET**

The Lebanese defence budget for this year has been increased by LL10m to LL17m, NEABS reported yesterday, quoting an official spokesman in Beirut.

**Iraq Wants League Parley on Tension**

BAGHDAD, Monday (Reuters).—Iraq has officially approached the other member states of the Arab League with a suggestion that they should meet to discuss the present tension over the Arab-Israeli borders.

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## Economic News from Abroad

**Tight Money in Britain**  
 Another step to curb growing inflationary pressure in Britain is expected in the near future in view of the continuing high level of investment activity. While the tight money policy introduced some months ago has caused banks to apply a rigorous check on advances, there is ample supply of credit from other sources and the government has so far refrained from allowing the credit squeeze to have its full effect upon the gilt-edged securities market.

**The U.S. Plywood Industry Loses Flees**  
 An application by domestic producers for higher tariffs on hardwood plywood has been turned down unanimously by the U.S. Tariff Commission, which rejected the argument that competitive imports were threatening serious injury to the domestic industry and held that imports "helped develop new markets for the product." U.S. plywood production fell from 25m. sq. feet in 1953 to 1.8m. sq. feet in 1954; imports rose from 0.2m. to 0.6m.

**No End to the U.S. Boom**  
 The easy victories won by labor in the automobile and steel industries have brought in their wake a new wave of optimism as regards U.S. business prospects. The guaranteed annual wage agreement is likely to serve as a pattern for many industries and to stimulate demand and better prices for cars, steel products, tires, shoes. The mid-year survey of the Department of Commerce predicts new production highs for several important industries this year and increased sales volume and better prices for various consumers goods during the next six months. The expected lull in America's tremendous construction activity has also failed to materialize. The employment situation has improved considerably and there are shortages in aluminum, copper and nickel and

hints of a further expansion of steel-making capacity.

**Central African Tariff**  
 A new customs tariff has come into force in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland along with a trade agreement which gives South Africa preferential treatment—often even better than the U.K.—although the idea of a customs union with South Africa has been abandoned. In return, South Africa has offered free entry to a wide range of the Federation's exports. The new tariff also gives selective protection to domestic industries.

**East-West Trade**  
 There is little likelihood of another increase in East-West trade this year, and it may even decline if recent trends in Soviet bloc exports continue, according to the latest report to the U.S. Congress. The 1954 expansion of the East-West trade came chiefly as a result of Soviet food purchases. While Soviet and Polish grain imports continue, the East offers little interest to the West—except in the case of the West.

**The General Electric Company's "Wireless Clock"**  
 is operated by electro-magnetic impulses passing freely in the air. The clock is connected to a power line by a thin wire. The electro-magnetic impulses, which are sent out by the power line, are picked up by the clock and cause it to tick. The clock is accurate to within one second in a month. It is a remarkable device, and it is a good example of the use of electro-magnetic impulses in the home.

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**HOWEVER** muddled and bewildering the election results may appear from the politician's point of view, stocktaking from the economic angle should not be postponed until the atmosphere is cleared and a new government formed by the protracted process of party negotiations. For the perennial flow of production and consumption cannot be shut off at will and we have already paid a high price for attempting to stunt it to fit the election time-table. The false feeling of economic security and sustained progress which has been fostered throughout the past year at the cost of a lot of non-recurring resources, has ricocheted, diverting public attention from many unpleasant facts. Nothing will better foster cooperation and constructive effort than the insistence upon the urgency of our major economic problems and the necessity of a stable and authoritative government for their solution.

This insistence is the more necessary because the elections have revealed that the non-economic problems, e.g. religious and security issues, had hitherto been underrated, and will therefore occupy a bigger place in the nation's attention and activity in future. Moreover, labour, the professional classes, and the lower middle class, are making ever louder claims which no government will be able to ignore. We are thus faced with the danger that next time the scene will be occupied by both general and factional, which, however important and just, cannot but obscure the urgency of economic decisions that have already been neglected yet are best suited to form a common basis for divergent parties.

This can perhaps best be illustrated by citing the state budget, which sets the course for the country's entire economic activity. Shall it remain as planned so as to allow for a moderately pleasant inflation, thus securing a high level of production and full employment without paying regard to its menacing effects: undermining our currency and arresting the country's progress towards economic independence? Or shall a genuine effort at long last be made to save part of the national income for productive investment and to help our export commodities to get a firm hold in the international markets although this may spell some hardship in the short-run? This momentous decision must be taken within the next two or three months, in order to have time to prepare the estimates for the Knesset for February next.

Closely related is future policy as regards prices and wages, which are all heading for a big rise during the next months. There are most important priorities to be fixed in the field of agricultural settlement and industrial development. And last but not least, there is need for a resolute and consistent government that will prevent another slump in the public morale, with all its devastating consequences.

## Plywood Industry Plans Export Increase

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**CONSIDERABLE** export orders have been obtained recently by the Israel plywood industry and it is already clear that this year its export will be at least 20 per cent above 1954. On the other hand, ambitious plans to double the export volume have been dashed by the increased competition in the world plywood market and higher shipping costs for the raw wood. The industry has also been experiencing some difficulty in obtaining high-grade hardwood from French West Africa, where the best qualities are mainly reserved for the expanding factory there. It is, however, hoped to settle this question in talks with Mr. Bourne, the Director-General of the Gabon Wood Office, who has come to this end to Israel.

**Half of Output**  
 Our three existing factories produced 10,700 cu. m. of plywood in 1953 and 15,700 cu. m. in 1954. The increase was fully accounted for by bigger exports, which rose from 3,300 to over 5,000 cu. m. This made up about 55 per cent of total output, the apparent domestic consumption of plywood declining slightly to about 7,000 cu. m. In the first quarter of 1955 output rose by 60 per cent over the corresponding figure a year ago and export rose by some 30 per cent, while the apparent domestic consumption jumped up by 50 per cent. The increase in exports is due to a number of factors: the modern and highly efficient technical equipment of our factories; the high quality of the materials (oak, beech and other hardwoods, phenol glues, etc.) and the stringent control of product quality; and the existence of a remunerative domestic market which is virtually protected from imports and offers the producers compensation for low prices. The domestic market is handled separately by each producer, the domestic market is apportioned on the basis of overseas sales and a uniform price is maintained by a common sales bureau.

**Industry's Hopes**  
 The volume of local sales shows large growth since the amount of exports and it is the failure of this market to expand which is now working at two-thirds of its potential capacity. The domestic market is a lower-priced, though better, product has made itself increasingly unpopular with the consumer since the last year, though attempts are under way to put it on a more rational basis of marketing agreement.

**Europe's Cement Output Outrunning Demand**  
 EUROPE'S cement industry, which has grown rapidly since the war under the stimulus of the economic reconstruction and widespread construction of hydro-electric installations, is in danger of outrunning demand, according to a statement by the OEEC. Total cement output in Europe was 62m. tons, i.e. one-third of world production, in 1954. Cement production per capita rose to a record figure of 208 kg. compared with 173 kg. in 1952, but is likely to drop somewhat in the future. Exports have risen steadily in the past few years but represent only a small portion of total production: 15.5 per cent in 1953 and less in 1954.

World Bank Business Booming

By SURIAN STRANGE

**BUSINESS** is booming these days at the World Bank—the U.N. agency set up to help finance the economic reconstruction and development of member countries. Loans of all kinds and sizes are flowing out from the Bank faster than the time it takes to process them. At a rate of at least \$1m. a day. Within the past few weeks, the Bank has announced a whole series of new loans. These include a \$14m. loan to Pakistan, others to the Karachi Electric Supply Company for a new power station, to Colombia for the extension of the railway to the Magdalena Valley, to Italy for the development of the backward and poverty-stricken rural South, and to Austria for the big Lunzersee hydro-electric power project.

There are several reasons for this recent spate of activity. And they suggest that perhaps some of the critics of the Bank in Europe, Asia and elsewhere, who once accused it of being far too tight-fisted and conservative in its lending policies, and of being too much influenced by the United States, may have spoken too soon. In the first place, the Bank's terms, four or five years ago, undoubtedly frightened a good many applicants away. In those days, four or three-quarters per cent seemed a fairly stiff interest rate for a body which also made very sure that borrowers could not find the money elsewhere and would be able to repay the loan within a specified period. Now, when cheap money is out of fashion in most financial centres, it seems more attractive, and the accompanying terms less strict.

Another reason for the boom is the fact that the Bank has been able to secure a large number of new members. These include the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Republic of the Upper Volta, the Republic of the Niger, the Republic of the Chad, the Republic of the Mali, the Republic of the Senegal, the Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of the Guinea, the Republic of the Sierra Leone, the Republic of the Liberia, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Republic of the Upper Volta, the Republic of the Niger, the Republic of the Chad, the Republic of the Mali, the Republic of the Senegal, the Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of the Guinea, the Republic of the Sierra Leone, the Republic of the Liberia, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Republic of the Upper Volta, the Republic of the Niger, the Republic of the Chad, the Republic of the Mali, the Republic of the Senegal, the Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of the 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